NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1881.

# FARRAGUT IN BRONZE.

DEDICATION OF HIS STATUE. NAVAL AND MILITARY DISPLAY AND A GREAT CROWD-THE STATUE RECEIVED FOR THE NA-TION BY THE PRESIDENT-ADDRESSES BY EX-POSTMASTER-GENERAL MAYNARD AND SENATOR

The statue of Admiral Farragut, in Farragut, Square, Washington, was formally unveiled day, with appropriate ceremonies, including a military and naval parade. President Garfield received the statue in the name of the Nation. Addresses were made by ex-Pestmaster-General Maynard and Senator Voor-

# THE STATUE AND THE CEREMONIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
WASHINGTON, April 25.—The statue of Admiral Farragut, by Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie, was dedicated to-day. Since the departure of the thousands of strangers who visited Washington to witness and take part in the ceremonies of the inauguration of President Garfield, and since the more tardy disappearance of the throngs of patriots who lingered in the hope of receiving offices, the city has worn an air of dulness. The so-called proceedings of the Senate have not attracted anybody from abroad, and the wide thoroughfares and promenades have been almost descried. To-day, however, dulness was changed to animation. At an early hour the stirring notes of martial music were heard, and com panies of men in uniform marched toward the Capitol, where the military and naval procession was to form. The vessels of the North Atlantic squadron anchored off Alexandria sent up by rail their complement of sailors, marines and boys from the training-ships. The cadets from the Naval Academy had arrived and were mustered to form the right of the first division of the column. The es of regular artillery which compose the nof Washington were early on the ground, as were the officers and men of the Signal Corps, armed with carbines. The military companies of the District were out in force in all the bravery of militia dress. Naval officers in showy uniforms. mounted on such steeds as they could procure for the occasion, dashed hither and thither; while the lobbies of the hotels blazed with the gold-laced and epauletted sons of Mars and Neptune.

Before noon thousands of people thronged the

sidewalks in Pennsylvania-ave., the magnificent and often-described parade thoroughfare of Washington, over which bave marched so many thousands of brave men going to and returning from war. ceased for the day, and thousands of clerks and other employes joined the other thousands of people already congregated wherever a view of the procession nld be had, or hastened to Farragut Square, which to-day was the centre of attraction. The procession tarted promptly at noon. Eight companies of naval lets, numbering 400 young men, marching as inry and commanded by cadet midshipmen, composed the right of the column. This regiment was commanded by Commander Robinson, of the Navy, and presented a fine appearance. The second divison was commanded by Captain R. W. Meade, U. S. N., and was composed of marines, sailors and boys from training-ships. There were 24 companies, about 600 men, marching as infantry, besides two naval light batteries manned by apprentices from the training-ships. This division and the first division, which together made up the purely naval part of the display, attracted much attention and received deserved praise. The third or Army division amanded by Colonel Pennington, and consisted of four batteries of the 24 Artillery, equipped and marching as infantry, a battery of light artillery, and four companies of the Signal Corps, armed with carbines and marching as infantry. The fourth division was composed of the militia companies of the District of Columbia. The citizens of the District justly feel great pride in their militia organizations, which compare favorably in material, drill and discipline with any similar organizations in the Union. Several of the companies are composed of colored

men and these are lustily cheered by the colored

Taken as a whole, the military and naval display

was a creditable one, although, of course, when pared with that of Inauguration Day, it was in-

significant as to size. Probably never before has so

American Navy paraded in Washington, which, al-

mlation of Washington whenever they turn out.

though it boasts a navy yard, is not a scaport and cannot be reached by the larger vessels of the Navy. THE SITE OF THE STATUE. The line of march extended from the Naval Monument, at the western entrance to the Capitol grounds, to Farragut Square. Farragut Square, selected to be the site of the statue, is in the very heart of the most fashionable quarter of Washington. Surrounding it on all sides are stately mansions for half amile in any direction. The squares are built up with the residences of wealth and taste, exhibiting a variety of modern architecture perhaps unexcelled for beauty in any city in the world. Hardly forty rods distant stands the Executive Mansion, the view from its front windows to the newly unveiled strue being unobstructed except by the luxuriant trees and shrubbery of Jackson Square. One of the mansions fronting upon Farragut Square is the home of Lieutenant Hoxie, the Eugineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and his wife, the artist, the fruit of whose brain was to-day unveiled to the gaze of many thousand applanding spectators, including the beauty and emmence of the National Capital. Another is the official home of the Chinese Embassy. Within rifle shot in different directions stand the bronze equestrian statues of five of America's most notable -George Washington a short half mile to the west. Andrew Jackson in the centre of the square bearing his name, McPherson two or three blocks toward the east, George H. Thomas and Winfield Scott an equal distance to the northeast and north respectively. These monuments mark the centres of squares and circles formed for the most part by the joint intersection of the series of streets and avenues which are the peculiarity of the topography of this city, and which serve, together with the broad, ooth pavements and the tasteful architecture of the modern residences of the neighborhood, to make Washington a city of surpassing beauty.

ing chairs for between three and four thousand guests were erected near the statue and enclosing one-half the parallelogram in the centre of which it stands, leaving the remaining space for the accommodation of the standing multitudes. These stands, as well as the neighboring buildings, were tastefully adorned with bunting. Among the earlier arrivals of note was Mrs. Hoxie, escorted by Captain Phelps, ex-District Commissioner. She was for a few moments the centre of an admiring group of naval officers and people of note, and was the unconscious recipient of innumerable compliments from less fortunate people near her. She occupied a chair imme distely behind the stand of the orators of the day. w moments later the President, accompanied by the retary of the Navy, the latter being the master of nonies, made their way through the opening rowds and took the seats allotted to them. Thes e followed after a brief interval by Mrs. Farrathe most honored guest of the occasion, accommaval officers to seats between the President and Hoxie. Senators, diplomats, Cabinet Minis-judges and private citizens of note, with ladies, now arriving and taking the places reserved

dred members of the Grand Army of embroidered with the badges of their rewartisi band playing "Hold the Fort,"
I into the euclosure, and soon after them into the enclosure, and soon after them squal number of naval and mili-

tary officers, comprising those of the highest rank in either branch. They were in fall uniform, and contributed, with their golden adornments, the most conspicuous living feature of the spectacle. Noble looking men they were, from the gray-haired heroes of Mexico to the bronzed but still active veteran commanders of the Rebellion. Intelligence, self-reliance and firmness, the characteristic marks of those who serve long in military or naval commands, were the common exmilitary or naval commands, were the common expression of all. The approach of the marching

The figure is of heroic size, and stands in an easy position, with one foot resting upon a pulley block around which a cable is coiled. In the hands lays a telescope. The face, a fine likeness, bears an expression of concentrated interest in something at a dis sion of concentrated interest in something at a distance. The whole work is bold and striking. It stands upon a square pedestal of smooth granite of plain and tasteful design, twelve feet in height. At each of its corners is placed a large cube of uncut granite, upon which rest bronze mortars with car riages of the same material. The metal of which the statue and the mortars were east is that which formed the propell—of the flagship of Admiral Farragut, the Hartfort. The base of the menument is formed of three terrs of uncut granite, the lower tier measuring twenty feet upon each side. The height of the entire monument, including the statue, is nearly thirty feet from the ground. Upon the muzzles of the mortars were wreathes of flowers, while wreaths, baskets and other floral adornments were placed about the pedestal. Four stallwart blue-shirted tars stood at the corners of the pedestal until the unveiling, after which they, with Quartermaster knowles, who was with Farragut at Mobile, gathered upon the side facing the orators of the day, where they remained during the ceremonies. At the moment of unveiling an admiral's flag, which had been suspended in a ball upon a flag staff creeted a few feet distant, was unfurled the bands played "Hail to the Chief" and the artillery fired a salvo in salute. Immediately following the unveiling the President was introduced by Secretary Hunt, and, in a brief but elequent speech delivered with his customary ringing, mellow voice, accepted the statue in the name of the Nation. tance. The whole work is bold and striking. It

### ACCEPTANCE OF THE STATUE.

President Garfield said:

Fellow-Citizens: It is the singular province of art to break down the limitations which separate the generations of men from each other, and allow those of past generations to be comrades and associates of those new living. This capital is silently being filled up with the heroes of other times. Men of three wars have taken their places in silent cloquence as the guardians and guides of the Nation they loved so well; and as the years pass on these squares and public places will be rendered more and more populous, more and more eloquently the presence of dead heroes of other days. From all quarters of the country, from all generations of its life, from all portions of its service, these heroes come, by the ministry and mystery of art to take their places and stand as permanent guardians of our Nation's glory. To-day we come to hail this here, who counes from the sen, down from the shrouds of his flagship, wreathed with the smoke and glory of vitory, bringing sixty years of Nationals in the and honor, to take his place and honored compatriot and perpet hal guardian of his Nation's glory of when he name of the Nation's glory in the name of the Nation, I accept this noble status.

Ex-Postmaster-Gereral Horace Maynard followed the President and delivered an address, saying, in

handlwork the most exact reproduction of the loves and idolized original. The result is the assembliage here to day!

It would be vain, perhaps indelicate, to enter the domain of art criticism and attempt to decide beforehand what must be determined by the agreeing judgment of men. We here and now dedicate our work to posterity. We leave posterity to pass upon its merits. Not the symbol, not the sign, but the signified absorbs our present attention—the great character which, in the fulness of its reputation, has passed into history. The professional life of the naval officer is, by its very conditions, withdrawn from the public eye. At home only on the wave, he passes among his countrymen almost a stranger and unobserved. In this regard he is like his own great ships, which show their masterful powers not at anchor and in port, but on the wide sea, in the agony of the storm or aimd the pealing thunder of war.

It is not strange, then, that when in our recent civil struggle the early navai successes electrified the Nation, the name even of the great capitaln—for at that time he was but a capitaln—was unfamiliar to the eye as well as to the ear of his countrymen. This is my apology for a biographical sketch.

Mr. Maynard then sketched the career of Admiral

Mr. Maynard then sketched the career of Admiral Farragut from his birth, on July 5, 1801, to his death, on the 14th of August, 1870, and continued:

The incidents of his life aptly illustrate the Union, for the preservation of which he devoted his ripest powers. The constellations of the South shed their influences around his cradle, and after life's fitful fever he sleeps well under a Northern sky. The North and the South, the East and the boundless West are the common country to which, and not to a part, he consecrated his manly gifts; and it is no selection to assert that in this case the whole is greater than all its parts. And when the time comes—as come it will—that the children of the South, seeing the glory and the surpassing prosperity of the Nation, shall repoke that they, too, retain their birthright in this matchless inheritance, they will have nothing but blossings and benedictions for the brave, true-hearted man of the sea, who labored wisely and unselfishly to prevent its being madly thrown away.

The character of Admiral Farragut would be left incomplete were no mention made of the deep religious death, on the 14th of August, 1870, and continued:

away.

The character of Admiral Farragut would be left incomplete were no mention made of the deep religious sentiment which pervaded it. No Puritan of Cromwell's army trusted more implicitly in an overruling Providence, or looked upon himself more humbly as an instrument in the Divine hand for the accomplishment of the eternal purposes. God was in all his thoughts. The temper of his religion was cheerful and genial—gentle in spirit, atmost to woman's tenderness. While he was magmanimous, ascacious and bold, he was also faithful, candid and just. For his personal qualities, no less than for his warlike deeds, the old here is conspicuous on the roll which his countrymen will keep in lasting remembrance. The voice of antiquity redoubles itself to-day. Palchrum est benefacter rejubilica—blessed, thrice blessed, are the benefactors of the Republic. It is related that Mr. McDuffle, when in Congress from South Carolins, announced in his place one morning, with his usual tone and manner, that he had for presentation a petition for the relief of the widow and heirs of one Decatur. Then, as if recollecting himself, he added, with peculiar emphasis, "I say of one Decatur, for there was but one." In the same lofty strain, and for a like reason, may they who shall speak of Farragui declare, "There was but one."

ADDRESS BY DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

At the conclusion of Mr. Maynard's address, Senator Daniel W. Voorhees advanced to the front of the platform. After the applause with which he was greeted had subsided, Mr. Voorbees said :

and shortly the din of brass bands, drum corps and trumpet corps, as the troops approached and took their positions in line upon the outskiets of the what oppressive, but there was no dust.

The opening of the ceremonies, and leave the second of the sun was somenounced the opening of the ceremonies by prayer. The voice of the speaker was not audible to one-tenth of the assemblage, but perfect order prevailed, as it did throughout the day. Upon the cenclusion of the prayer, all being in readiness, the signal was given, and the flags which had hitherto veiled the bronze "counterfeit presentment" of the old hero fell away, and the statue was saluted by the horong.

amongst his countrymen.

May every portion of the American Union sainte his
status with equal honor, and may that union stand in
justice, peace, fraternity and equality, while israes and
marble endure. [Applance]

Admiral Dahlgren, Mrs. Commodore Shock, Mrs.

work of the kind they had ever attempted. Several months were consumed in the casting, and much anxiety was felt that it should be a creditable piece of work. No pains were spared to insure success. Among the persons of note present at the unveiling of the statue were Mr. Loyall Farragut, of New-York City, and wife, Admiral D. D. Porter, Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, Rear Admirals John Rodgers, J. L. Worden, C. R. P. Rogers, T. H. Patterson, E. T. Nichols, R. H. Wyman, G. B. Balche and D. McN. Fairfax, of the active list, and Rear Admirals S. M. Powell, T. O. Selfridge, W. Radford, T. Turner, C. H. Poor, S. P. Lee, Melanethon Smith, C. S. Boggs, T. A. Jenkins, B. F. Sands, G. F. Emmons, G. H. Scott, J. J. Almy, J. H. Strong, W. E. Leroy, R. M. Stembel, J. R. M. Mullany and Edward Middleton, of the retired list.

# FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

St. Louis, April 25.—About one hundred citizens net this afternoon to make arrangements to appropriately celebrate the opening of the new Southern Hotel in this city Monday. The celebration will take the form of a ball and banquet, to be given on May 11.

The form of a ball and banquet, to be given on say 11.

IMPURE WATER AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 25.—The health officers have icelared the lake water to be so charged with organic mpurity as to be fit for drinking only after being thoroughly boiled. This is a result of the flood, which increased the current of the river so that all foul and deaying matter lying in the river was carried far out into the lake.

there.

CINCINNATI ART MUSEUM.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—The vote of the stock-holders of the Art Museum, founded by a gfft hast fail of \$150,000 by Charles West, was canvassed to-day to fix upon a location. A large majority of the votes were for a site in Eden Park, which lies in the eastern part of the city, and is readily accessible by street cars and inclined plane from the centre of the city. This action will be decisive.

decisive.

RAILROAD MEN WANTING MORE PAY.

CHICAGO, April 25.—About 220 painters in the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad car-shops struck this morning for an advance of 20 per cent. The freighters of the Chicago, Burlington and Quiney Railroad have abandoned work, their petition for an increase of wages not having been granted. The Himois Central Railroad Company has acceded to the demands of its freighters.

# TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.

ALBANY, April 25.—The Empire Electric Light company of New York, filed articles of incorporation to-day. Capital, 400,000.

Capital, \$400,000.

PARSENGERS FROM AN INFECTED STEAMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—The Board of Health
to-day decided to allow the cabin passengers of the steamer
ceanic, infected with the smallpox, to land this afternoon.

A STATE TAKING PRECEDENCE.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 25.—The Supreme Court decided to-day, in the case of the State against the Bank of
Rome, Ga., that the State had prior claim to any other credtion. The same decision hold, good in the case of the Citmens Bank.

A BANKING FIRM'S SETTLEMENT.
WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 25.—The creditors of
the late banking firm of Bennet, Phelps & On have been
paid 55 per cent of their claims. The assignees of the firm
have still in their hands estimated as good assets to the
amount of \$150,000. The creditors have to chay agreed to take
a mertgage upon the real estate for the balance of their
claims.

### THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

THE BEY STILL OBSTINATE.

THE REPUSES TO COME TO TERMS WITH THE FRENCH -THE GREEK ARMY INDIGNANT-DISCUSSION ON

THE BEISH LAND BILL. The Bey of Tunis continues to offer passive resistance to the French occupation. There is still deep discontent at Athens on account of the recent settlement with Turkey; the army, especially, shows indignation. Mr. Gibson attacked the Irish Land bill in the British Parliament last evening. Mr. Forster defended it. The programme for Lord Beaconsfield's funeral

### THE INVASION OF TUNIS.

LONDON, April 25.—The Bey of Tunes has refused to sanction the occupation of Tabarca. There has been a scan-panic in the European colony lest the dence has been restored. M. Roustan offered to lated a force of marines from a French war vessel to proforces have marched into the Kronnie territory from Algeria. The Bey's troops have also advanced to

Algerian newspaper Akhar, which called him a brigand and coupled his name with those of no-torious bandits.

torious bandits.

A dispotch from Tunis to The Times says that Said Pacha, President of the Council of Ministers, has telegraphed to the Bey that the Sultan has approved all the measures the Bey has lately adopted, and that negotiations have been opened with the Powers to protect the rights of the Sultan and the Bey.

### THE GREEKS DISSATISFIED.

LONDON, April 25,-The Athens correspondent of The Daily News says: "The irritation against the Government, though kept down, is unmistakable. indignation of the army that he insisted that the second reply should demand the cession of Elassona sition he resigned. The second reply, therefore, will not take a different ground from the first, although

a deep game with its own people or Greece is on the the attention of the Powers to the fact that they had not replied to the reservations contained in the

'The Greek answer will return to the question of the fate of the Greeks not included in the new line

LONDON, April 25 .- In the House of Commons today or, Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replyand he was sorry to say that no arrests had been

Jeremiah Hodnett, chairman of a branch of the Land League, has been arrested under the Coercion

Hon. Edward Gibson said the bill confiscated the property of the landlords without compensation for what was taken or security for what was or what was laken of security for what was eft, and gave only a guarantee of perpetual and universal litigation. The question of fair rents, he aid, was dealt with by permanently removing the aw of supply and demand. He pronounced the

unintelligible.

Mr. Warton, Tory member for Bridport, moved an adjournment of the debate to give the Government time to answer certain pertinent questions put by Mr. Gibson concerning the bill.

Sir William Harcourt charged the opposition with obstruction. The motion for adjournment was then withdrawn.

tive member for Londonderry, moved an adjournment of the House.

A. M. Snilivan, Liberal and Home Rule member for Meath, appealed to Sir Stafford Northcote not to waste time in party skirmishes when Irish tenants were under notice to quit.

Sir Stafford Northcote stoutly refuted the charge described in the stafford stafford the charge of the stafford stafford stafford

Sir Stafford Northcote stoutly refuted the charge of obstruction.

Mr. Forster said the Government was ready to give favorable consideration to any clauses for the amelioration of the condition of laborers. The Land bill had three objects—reform of land tenure, increase of the number of yoemen proprietors, and relief of overcrowded districts.

The latter would be effected by the State and in the direction of emigration or public works. An increase of peasant proprietors would effected by advancing money to enable tenants to purchase holdings. The reform of had tenure was composed of three principles—a tribunal to fix a fair rent, security of tenure at a fair rent, and power to the tenant to self interest in his farm. The bill would do landfords no harm, but would confer benefits upon them. The debate was adjourned until Thursday.

LONDON, April 26.—the Standard reports that at

LONDON, April 26 .- the Standard reports that at the meeting of the principal Conservative members of Parliament yesterday about fifty were present. Sir Stafford Northcote presided. Several provisions of the Land bill were condemned as unjust to landlords. It was agreed that the Government should be lords. It was agreed that the Government should be asked either to compensate landlords whose property would be destroyed or depreciated by the bill, or to come under a compulsory obligation to purchase the estates of those owners who were ready to sell at a fixed number of years purchase. If the Government refused either of these proposals, it was decided that the party would oppose the bill.

The committee of Irish landlords has sent over an influential deputation to watch the progress of the Land bill.

DUBLIN, April 26.-A caretaker named Leyden, on a farm near Clifden, Galway, was shot dead yesterday by nine ruffians who surrounded the house he occupied. His son was severely wounded.

# THE LATE LORD BEACONSFIELD.

LONDON, April 25.—The Queen will send a wreath from Osborne, which with others will be placed on Lord Beaconsfield's coffin. The mourners will assemble at Hughenden manor house at 3 o'clock p. m. Tuesday, which will be half an hour before the funeral. The funeral procession, the coffin being placed upon a whoeled bier, on quitting the manor house will pass down a sloping pathway on the side of the hill to the southern door of the church, where it will be met by the vicar, who will then begin the burial service. As the remains are borne through the nave to the chancel the organ will play Beethoven's Funeral March. The cuffin will rest in front of the altar while the vicar reads the first portion of the ritual. It will then be taken out through the south door, the organ playing "O Rest in the Lord," or "The Lore is mindful of His own," by Mendelssohn, while the mourners quit the church for the vault at the east end, where the interment the vault at the east end, where the interment will be concluded in sight of the assembled people. The House of Commons reassembled to-day. Lord Richard Grosvenor (Liberal) announced that Mr. Gladstone would, a fortnight hence, move a vote for funds to erect a monument in honor of Lord Beaconstield in Westminster Abbey. The announcement was received with cheers.

At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation to-day a motion to pass a vote of condolence for the death of

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MORE CHARGES TO ANSWER.

INDICTMENT OF THE POLICE BOARD. THE FOUR COMMISSIONERS TO BE ARRAIGNED FOR NEGLECT TO KEEP THE STREETS CLEAN-ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY AFTER THE EXAMINATION OF MANY WITNESSES-CONTINUATION OF THE

TRIAL BEFORE THE MAYOR. Indictments for neglect to keep the streets clean are to be prepared immediately against the four members of the Police Board. The Grand Jury has directed the District-Attorney to draw up the papers. The investigation has been in progress since March, and the last Grand Jury left the matter as a legacy to its successor. Many witnesses have been examined, and the proceedings have thus not been entirely ex parte. The trial of the three Commissioners who have been accused by the Mayor was continued yesterday.

RESULT OF GRAND JURY INVESTIGATION. HEARING BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION-THE LEG-

ACY OF THE LAST GRAND JURY-WHAT COM-MISSIONER MASON HAS TO SAY.

The Grand Jury yesterday completed its investigation relative to the Street Cleaning Department, and ordered the District Attorney to prepare indictments against Police Commissioners French, Mathews, Mason and Nichols. For some unexplained esen an attempt was made to surround the action of the jury with mystery, and the various officials who are usually cognizant of the doings of the jury were more than usually reticent when asked for information. The fact of the indictments being ordered became known late in the afternoon, and so soon as the proper legal papers can be drawn up the jury will formally present the indictments to the Court. It is understood that the indictments will charge the Commissioners with wilful neglect of duty in failing to have the streets properly cleaned.

The investigation was begun by the Grand Jury of the March term of the Court, and was, at the request of the last jury, continued by the Grand Jury for the present term. It has been most extensive in as the laborers who have been employed at the actual work, having been called as witnesses. Physicians gave testimony as to what, in their opinion, would be the result on the general health of the city of the refuse and fifth were not removed, and business mentold how the accumulations of dirt had impeded the transaction of their business. On the other hand, men were called who believed that the Commissionershad done all in their power considering the amount of money at their disposal, and it was urged by many that the streets were no worse than in previous years. In fact, some testimony was given which went to show that the avoinces and streets were in better condition than ever before. The evidence taken before the jury has been written by a type-writing machine, and covers more than a thousand pages of legal cap paper. It will be submitted to the Court with the indictments.

It was thought by many that the jury would its ramifications, the leading men of the city, as well

and covers more than a thousano pages of legal cappaper. It will be submitted to the Court with the
indictments.

It was thought by many that the jury would
probably indict Captain Williams and some of his
subordinates, especially as evidence was given that
money had been paid to an inspector for the use of
the scows for carrying away builders' refuse
material, while the asties and garbage
remained on the streets. The Grand Jury,
however, has not as yet taken such action, although
it is possible that additional indictments may yet be
ordered. The time of the present Grand Jury properly expires Friday; but if it is found necessary the
jurors will not be discharged until Saturday.

An attache of the District-Attorney's effice said
last evening to a Taintune reporter that the Grand
Jury directed yesterday the submission of a bill
against the Police Commissioners, and that DistrictAttorney Rollins would probably give his personal
attention to drawing it up. The Grand Jury, he
said, wanted to know under what form of the general statute the bill could be drawn. The statute
referred to was that relating to making it a misdemeanor for a public officer, on whom any duty was
even in the statute the discharge it.

A TALK WITH MR. MASON.

Police Commissioner Joel W. Mason said last even

ing to a reporter of THE TERRUNE: "I can hardly say that I expected to be indicted, although I am not surprised at being informed that

such is the ease, taking into account the excited state of public feeling and the action of the Mayor. I think that the Grand Jury might have shown us a little deference by waiting until the investigation now in progress before the Mayor is concluded." "What action do you and your colleagues propose

"What action do you and your eolicagues propose to take!"

"We shall make the same defence that we will make before the Mayor. We will show that the streets cannot be properly cleared for the amount allowed us. We have never said that they could be cleaned. What we do claim, and will show, is that we have done the best we could under the creumstances and with the amount of money at our disposal. Neither the Mayor nor any of those who spoak for him pretend that they can clean the streets of this city for less than \$1,000,000 per amount, exclusive of the extra amount demanded for steam seews and other 'plant.' We are allowed for the present year for street-cleaning proper \$500,000; for elerical force, \$75,000, and this amount has been reduced \$25,000 from last year; for the removal of snow and ice, \$40,000; for the parchase of new stock, \$60,000; making a total of \$735,000. And none of this money can be diverted from the objects for which it was appropriated. The charter makes it a misdemeanor to do so, Here is nearly \$300,000 less than the Mayor and his friends insist upon having as a preliminary to clean streets. I do not say that the streets have been kept clean. charter makes it a missieneanor to do so, Here is nearly \$300,000 less than the Mayor and his friends insist upon having as a preliminary to clean streets. I do not say that the streets have been kept clean the past winter. I mean to say that all has been done that could be performed with the means at our disposal, and we will show this to the satisfaction of all fair-minded men before we are through with this investigation. I have been a citizen of New-York for a good many years. I am a taxpayer to a considerable extent and if the evidence of my neighbors and assectates can be believed. I have been for several years an biomeans and in the eleven months in which I have changed in the eleven months in which I have changed in the eleven months in which I have been a member of the Police Board.

"I have watched carefully the actions of my colleagues, Commissioners French and Nichols, and do not believe they have done anything wrong. I went into the Board a little prejudiced against Commissioner Nichols, but only because he was a Tammany Democrat and I am a Republican. I believe from what I have seen of him that he has acted with a view to the best interests of the city in all his transactions, and that he is thoroughly honorable. Mr. Voorhis was a member of the Board for two or three months after I came in, and was then replaced by General Smith, under a decision of the Courts. Mr. Voorhis Tound to be a very pleasant and competent gentleman, who did well all that he undertook. After General Smith came into the Board three Commissioners did the work of four."

"How was that?"

"Simply because General Smith did little else than draw his pay, and his work had to be done by the other Commissioners. Nevertheless, after neglecting his duty in this manner, I understand that he was the instigator of many of the charges against us."

The investigation now in progress and the indict-

"The investigation now in progress and the indictment now found must interfere somewhat with the business of the Police Board.

"Unquestionably My colleagues and myself get down to Police Headquarters early in the morning and transact what business we can, and then at 11 o'clock are in the Mayor's office, to remain until 4 or later. Papers which require to be examined and signed I bring home and pass upon at night for some time, and at present the position of a Police Commissioner is no sinecure. I say nothing about my own private business. That can scarcely receive much attention.

missioner is no sinectie. I say holimic about my own private business. That can scarcely receive much attention.

"There have been a good many misrepresentations. Jackson S. Schultz stated before a meeting of the American Institute Farmers' Club that we did not have to take the street-cleanings and askes more than seven miles out to sea, and that Hart's Island could be made available for dumping purposes. Now the nearest point at which we can unload our scows at sea, marked by a buoy which I saw placed in position myself, is nineteen miles. Mr. Schultz should know that just as soon as the project of dumping at Hart's Island was broached the inhabitants, oystermen and others having interests there, went to Albany and had a law passed expressly prohibiting us from dumping there. There is a law preventing us from dumping along the New-Jersey shore. The fact is that we cannot dump anywhere except at sea, unless requested by the owner of private property approachable by water. Nevertheless, at public meetings and elsewhere, we are berated because we do not proceed to fill up low ground in the vicinity of the metropolis. We are simply asked to perform the metropolis.

# Lord Beaconsfield was lost, certain members resist-ing a suspension of the standing orders for that purpose. On motion of Lord Hartington, the House of Commons adjourned this evening until 9 o'clock Tuesday night in honor of the late Lord Beaconsfield.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE. LONDON, April 25 .- The Paris correspondent of

The Daily Telegraph says: "The Hon. Charles W. Fremantle, Deputy-Master and Controller of the English Royal Mint, is expected here on Wednesday to represent England at the Monetary C nference. I have reason to believe that he has been instructed simply to take notes and report to his Government, especially avoiding any expression of opinion that might be taken to imply acquiescence in the principles of the convokers of the Conference."

The Paris correspondent of the Berlin National Zeitung says: "There is no prospect of the success of the Monetary Conference, and in view of the present attitude of the Powers a decision to postpone or even to close the deliberations may be expected

## THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA THREATENED.

From The Evening Telegram.

LONDON, April 25.—Dispatches from St. Peters burg say that there are grave rumors relating to the health of the Empress. Ever since the assassination She received letters from the revolutionary commit French land force, and a high-sea-has prevented a description should Sophie Perovsky and Hessy Helfmann, the two women implicated in the assassina-

### THE CONSERVATIVE LEADERSHIP. LONDON, April 25.-It is understood that Sir Stafford Northcote will preside at the meeting of Conservatives on Wednesday next. It is believed

that the Conservative leadership lies between Sir Stafford Northcote and the Duke of Richmond. PRUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

Berlin, April 25.-There are absolutely no negotiations going on between Prussia and the Vatican.
All bitherto achieved has been nullified by the counteracting influence of Cardinals Billio and Ledochowski,

### FOREIGN NOTES.

London, Monday, April 25, 1881. Under a recently passed law, a man named Bussell and ive other foreigners associated with him, suspected of

pool from Charleston, March 3, has been in collision with a dock wall and lost head-gear and damaged her cutwater. She will be docked for repairs. Glasgow papers state that Catherine Marshall, four-

A Spanish official dispatch dated Manila, April 24, 138; "The late Sulfan of the Sooloo Islands has been

## HIGH WATERS IN THE WEST.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 25.-Dispatches height, and is above anything ever known. At Monte-video several houses have been washed away, together

o'clock this morning at a point about a mile and a half above East Hannibal. The crevasse is 130 feet under, and is still cutting below the break; and above East

water, beginning at a point about twenty-five miles be-

# THE MEMORY OF THE CARY SISTERS.

CINCINNATI, April 25.-The Cary Sisters

celebration which takes place in the district schools of Cincinnati to-morrow will be participated in by nearly lection from the various works of the poetesses or read a composition connected with their lives. The enter

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 25.-Mrs. Nancy

T. Letcher, relief of the late Judge James H. Letcher, of Henderson, Ky., died at the family residence there at Kennedy, the daughter of General Thomas Kennedy of Revolutionary fame, and was born in Garrard County, Revolutionary fame, and was norm in Garrard County, Ky., on April 14, 1814. General Kepnedy was the owner of Lewis George Clarke, the original George Har-ris in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It was from the Kennedy plantation, known as "Poplar Hill," and while Mrs. Letcher still resided there, that Clarke effected his es-cape, which was afterward to play so prominent a part in Mrs. Stowe's book.

# THE COWPENS CENTENNIAL.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 25 .- The Cowpens Centennial Committee has received information that President and Mrs. Garfield and Secretary Blaine expect to be present at the unveiling of the Marion statue at Spartanburg on May 11. Ex-President and Mrs. Hayes will probably be there likewise.

# SUICIDE OF A NAVAL APPRENTICE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 25 .- A son of Nicholas Kirsch, of New-York, an apprentice on the naval schoolship Minnesota, hanged himself this after-noon. He was in confinement for some misdemeanor, and his father had been sent for to take him home.

# CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

A YOUNG GIRL BURNED TO DEATH.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 25.—A daughter of
Thomas toodail, elevan years of 4ge, was fatally burned today while playing near a bendity.

DAMAGE CALBERT, NO.

Thomas Goodall, eleven years of age, was fatally burned today while playing near a bouffer.

DAMAGE CAUNED BY THE FALL OF A WALL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 25.—The rear wall of the
Cooperative Brewing Company's brewery here fell out this
merning, causing damage to the extent of \$10,000.

THE HOWE LADIES DEPOSIT TRIAL.

BOSTON, April 25.—The jury in the case of Mrs.
Howe, of the so-called Ladies' Deposit, this afternoon returned a
verifiet of guilty. The case will go up on exceptions.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT PUNISHED.

PROVIDENCE, R. L., April 25.—In the Supreme
Court of Kent County to day Bernard Gorton was sentenced
to the State Prison for twenty years for outrageous assault.

KILLED BY A BAILROAD TRAIN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 25.—George Jackson, colored, age forty five, was struck by a train on the Pennsylvania Hallroad at Millstone Junction Sunday morning and
killed.

NORFISTYMYN, Penn., April 25.—The Post Office at

killed. A POST OFFICE ROBBED.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., April 25.—The Post Office at this place was entered by burglars early this morning. They blew open the safe and took \$300 in money and postage stamps.

Stamps. A RAILROAD BRAKEMAN KILLED.

CARBONDALE, Poull., April 25.—Michael Hart, a brakeman, while seatsting to make up a train on the Jefferson Branch of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Bailroad today, fell from a box and was instantly killed.